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Greatest heat,	-	-	-	-	96.
Greatest cold,	-	-	-	-	30.
Mean height of the Barometer,					29.833 inches.
Greatest monthly range of do.	-				1.120 do.
Quantity of rain,	-	-			1.41 do.
Days entirely or chiefly fair,				17	
do. do. do. cloudy,				13	

Directions of the winds in proportional numbers, viz.:
 N. W. 13—S. W. 11—S. E. 5—N. E. 4—N. 4—W. 4—
 S. 3—E. 1.

JULY, 1816.

Mean monthly temperature, from three obser-					
variations each day,	-	-	-	-	65.18½
Mean monthly temperature, maxima of heat					
and cold,	-	-	-	-	62.28
Greatest heat,	-	-	-	-	82.
Greatest cold,	-	-	-	-	33.5
Mean height of the Barometer,					29.770 inches.
Greatest monthly range of do.	-				630 do.
Quantity of rain,	-	-			1.60 do.
Days entirely or chiefly fair,				21	
do. do. do. cloudy,				10	

Directions of the winds in proportional numbers, viz.:
 S. W. 16—N. W. 14—S. E. 4—N. E. 3—S. 3—W. 2—
 E. 2—N. 1.



MISCELLANEOUS AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Survey of the route proposed for a canal to unite the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

THE proposed route for a canal to connect the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, has been examined and surveyed by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Sunapee Lake, which was to supply the water for this communication, is situated upon what is called the height of land, near the middle between the two rivers. It is a fine large body of water, about twelve miles in circumference, and about a thousand feet above the level of the ocean. Though thus elevated, there is very little danger of

its bursting its banks. It is confined by rocks and mountains that form a barrier, from one to twelve or fifteen hundred feet high. There are considerable ponds that empty into it, over precipices of twenty or thirty feet. It has only one outlet and this is by Sugar river, which empties into the Connecticut a little below Windsor. This river at its source is sufficient for two mills in the dryest season. It commences by a rapid descent over ledges of rocks and loose stones, and through a dark dreary and desolate forest, which seems scarcely to have been penetrated by any thing else. After three or four miles it grows more tranquil, and the traveller, who has followed its course, is again greeted with the face of heaven and with occasional marks of cultivation. At the distance of five or six miles it begins to wind gently through large tracts of fine rich mowing land, called *intervale*, and then falls suddenly into another level tract of the same kind. At Newport, a flourishing town seven miles from the lake, it receives two considerable streams, and from this place, it moves down a regular inclined plane, continually rippling over loose stones and pebbles for the space of twelve miles. At Claremont, four miles from the Connecticut, it is a quiet stream again, and is ornamented with beautiful meadows. Four miles from its mouth there are several abrupt falls, the greatest about twenty feet. Its whole course is a little more than twenty-four miles, and its whole descent eight hundred and fourteen feet. Its width varies from one to four rods. It has been lower this summer, than it has been before for many years. It was easily passed without boats. Indeed the survey was made for a considerable part of the route in the channel without much exposure to wet. There are no boats or canoes in the river, and no place where they could be used, except in the *intervales* and mill-ponds. The river does not admit of rafts at any season, except for short distances, and is little used for this purpose. It is one of the finest mill streams in the country. At Claremont, besides a saw-mill, six grist-mills, and smith works, there are water works for turning, and making cyder, and one paper-mill. There is still a great number of mill privileges unoccupied. It is a common remark among those, who are engaged in these works, as it is indeed with other persons engaged in similar pursuits, that a mill will go faster in the night, than in the day time, among the proofs alledged were these: the turning lathe is required to move with a particular rapidity in order to make smooth work, and it is sensibly affected by a slight variation in the velocity of the water wheel, that turns it, on account of the multiplication of the motion; and the person, who has worked at it for a number of years, and who appeared to be an observing, intelligent man, affirmed, that it was his regular practice to diminish the quantity of water, when he returned to his work in the evening. He de-

clared also, that the mill for grinding apples, which is an over-shot, and is fed by a pump log, and of course does not admit of the quantity of water being increased or diminished, except by a variation of the head, would often stop during the day, when the apples happened to be hard, till more buckets were filled, and the power increased, when it would move again ; but that when night set in, without any apparent change in the nature of the grinding or the kind of apples, nothing of this kind occurred. Other testimonies to the same effect might be mentioned, and from persons who had no communication with each other, and who appear to be equally satisfied of the truth of what they assert. The question is certainly worth pursuing, and may lead to important results.

On the east there are several streams leading to the Merrimack, that have their rise near Sunapee lake, the one which promises the easiest communication, issues from a pond nearly opposite to the head of Sugar river. This pond is about ten feet above the lake, and distant from it about two miles. The ground between, is a low wet swamp, with a gravelly soil and loose stones, covered with bushes and small wood. The highest point is about twenty feet above the lake, and distant from it about eighty rods. The stream which proceeds from this pond, falls away very rapidly, and soon gets below the surface of the lake. It is small at its commencement, and would not be sufficient alone to feed a canal. It was almost dry at the time it was examined, and although there were mills upon it, they did not appear to have been used for some time. It is soon increased however, by small brooks coming in, and at the distance of about twelve miles, it unites with another stream some what larger, which originates in Sunapee mountain, at the south end of the Lake. In proceeding from the Lake to this stream, there is a gradual ascent for about one hundred and twenty rods to a ledge of granite, which forms the summit of the bar, and is elevated seventy-four feet above the surface of the Lake. The declivity to the east is rather more rapid. At the distance of ninety rods from the highest point, the ground is on a level with the waters of the lake, and at the distance of ninety rods farther, is the brook just referred to. The country here is exceedingly rough, wild and rocky, the descent very rapid, and the course of the stream, which is hardly sufficient in this place to turn a mill in a dry season, is perpetually over rocks and precipices, along a kind of valley, formed by the meeting of two hills, that rise abruptly on each side ; till at the distance of about five miles and a half from the lake, the country is occasionally diversified by level tracts and cultivated fields.—The stream now begins to assume the character of a river. In its progress through the town of Warner, from which it derives its name, there are several falls affording excellent mill seats, but for

the most part, it is a smooth and gentle current from one to three rods wide, and deep enough on an average, for a small boat or raft. On the borders of Hopkinton, about six miles from the Merrimack, it empties into the Contoocook, a large and beautiful stream, with a deep channel and high banks. This river is as well fitted for boating, as any part of the Connecticut or Merrimack, to within about three miles of its mouth, where it begins to fall over rocks and stones and continues a rapid descent till it reaches the Merrimack. The country bordering upon the two rivers, is a level pine plain with some low swampy land, elevated about twenty-four feet above the surface of still water in the Contoocook, and one hundred and forty-seven feet above the Merrimack at the foot of Sewall's falls. The whole distance from the lake in this direction, is thirty-two miles, and the whole fall eight hundred and seventy-three feet. The distances were measured with the chain, and the fall ascertained by the usual levelling process, Barometers were also used rather by way of experiment than as a certain method of determining small heights, where great accuracy is required. The following is a fair specimen of the results thus obtained, compared with those, which were furnished by the levelling instruments.

	<i>Barometer.</i>	<i>Level Ins.</i>
From the Lake to the highest point of the bar,	67	74
From the Lake to Ramond's bridge,	431	444
From the latter place to Davis's Mills,	268	253
do. Baker's Mills,	41	54
do. Foot of Sewall's falls,	121	123
Whole height	861	873
From the lake to Capt. Young's Mill,	108	112
From the latter place to the bridge in Newport,	309	318
do. Claremont,	129	156
do. Surface of the Connecticut,	238	228
	784	814

Most of these estimates by the Barometer are the means of several observations, that differed considerably from each other. The barometer used was a new one, lately imported, of Sir Henry Englefield's construction. Care was taken to have observations made at the same time with fixed Barometers, in the vicinity of Concord and at Cambridge, for the purpose of applying a correction for the variation of the weight of the atmosphere. It is believed, that with good instruments and careful observations, frequently repeated in settled weather, this method will be found sufficiently accurate, where the object is merely to compare different routes with each other, whether for water or land transport-

tation, and to make a general estimate of the expense, that would attend the execution of the work proposed.

A full report, accompanied with plans, and more particular details, will be laid before the Legislatures of this state and of New-Hampshire, by their respective commissioners.

[The great elevation at which the waters of Sunapee Lake, appear to lie above the rivers on either side, would seem to present almost an insurmountable obstacle to the apprehensions of those, who are unacquainted with the various modes by which in Europe, such difficulties are overcome. We are happy to state, that in addition to those in use there, we have in our own country, recently seen invented a mode of rising from one level of a canal to another, by a perpendicular lift at once, of fifty to an hundred feet. Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, the ingenious inventor, has exhibited his working model to many persons skilled in machinery and civil engineering, and received their unqualified approbation. This mode of rising will supercede the use of locks, whenever the lift is great. The expense is supposed to be considerably less in proportion.]

Fine Arts.—Mr. Stuart has taken a likeness of Dr. Kirkland, which was exhibited in the publick rooms of the University on the day after Commencement.

Opus par [subjectae] materiae.

The artist has made the features of the President as evident to the sight, as his virtues and talents will be in the memory of the good and intelligent. A gentleman, writing to his friend, speaks thus of Mr. Stuart. "He is not merely the copier of forms and features, he is the painter of mind. His portraits are never unmeaning, except when his subjects are so. His magical pencil brings from the canvass, not only a living and intelligent being, but one of a distinct and marked character. The expression which his powerful pencil is always able to seize and to fix, you recall as the happiest of your friends, and one upon which you can dwell with the greatest pleasure."

Mr. Fisher continues to gratify the publick with the productions of his pencil. Connoisseurs say, that every successive landscape of this promising artist, displays some improvement in the design, the colouring, or the management of light and shade. He has a fair title to his rising reputation, by his genius, and by the industry and enthusiasm with which he devotes himself to his profession. It is to be hoped, that the activity of his observation and invention, will secure him against the monotony and uniformity, to which his department of the art is liable. This country does not offer many facilities for acquiring the science of painting, but obstacles ought to be only excitements to those, who are able to overcome them.

Colonel Sargent has now nearly completed his great picture of *Christ's entry into Jerusalem*. The size of the canvass is sixteen feet by thirteen, and a large number of figures are introduced. The subject is treated in an epick manner, and the execution of many parts of the picture is excellent. The grouping, the character of the heads, the eagerness of the disciples and followers to place themselves near their divine master—the exultation and movement of the vast croud that follows him—the background of the picture, filled with the walls and edifices of Jerusalem, and distant mountains, are parts of this grand composition, which arrested our attention. The artist is entitled to more praise, when we consider the disadvantages which arise from being almost completely insulated. We think the publick will be highly gratified with this painting, the most considerable historical picture that has ever been painted in this country. We shall dwell upon it more particularly on some future occasion.

Literary Intelligence.

We have met with no work more interesting for many years than the Memoirs of *Madame Larochejaqueim*. Unquestionable facts, which have all the wildness of romance, are narrated in a style of the utmost simplicity and modesty. When it is considered that this lady, bred at the Court of Versailles, married and entered life at the age of nineteen, a short time previous to the memorable massacre of the 10th of August. That from this point of splendour, she was transported almost immediately to La Vendee, to be engaged in all the scenes of terrible war. That her children were born and died in the course of it, that she lost her husband, her father, and all her friends, and was at last reduced to live two years in the disguise of a wretched peasant, tending sheep and cows in the fields, and often changing her dwelling, being always pursued by the ruthless agents of the republick, we can hardly imagine a greater contrast of situation, or one involving a greater variety of adventures. Besides the personal interest felt for the fair author, and a very strong interest is excited for the brave, virtuous Vendean, and the singular warfare they carried on. It is impossible to cite such a remarkable instance of practical liberty and equality, and assertion of private rights, though they were defamed, harrassed, and nearly exterminated by the sanguinary monsters, who made war in their name, and had the words in their mouths continually.

Cummings and Hilliard, have published a collection of practical forms of Conveyancing, by Benjamin Lynde Oliver, Esq. The forms are well selected. The notes are judiciously made, and discover a habit of thorough and accurate research.

Judge Reeve of Connecticut, has published a volume of his lectures on the domestick relations of Baron and Feme, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Servant, and on the powers of Chancery; with an Essay on the terms Heir, Heirs, and Heirs of the body. We hope he will meet with sufficient encouragement to proceed in giving to the publick his discourses on the other branches of the law. All who have heard the venerable judge lecture, speak of him in terms of the highest admiration and respect. This volume confirms the opinion which his pupils had already disseminated. There is a remarkable simplicity and persuasiveness in the style. He states settled points with clearness, and brings to the discussion of agitated questions, profound learning, and a fair and liberal mind. He arranges and compares authorities with great skill, and seems perfectly at ease and at home, among the intricacies and subtilties of legal science. There are some repetitions, which, though very well in the lectures, when delivered to an auditory, are faults in the book. The work is imperfect also, in as much as it wants that important, and almost essential part of a law-book, an index.

In the eighth chapter, Judge Reeve treats of the contracts of married women. While Lord Mansfield was on the bench, it was decided in England, that husband and wife may voluntarily separate in such a manner, that the wife may bind herself by contract. Lord Kenyon, and the other judges, have since attempted to over-rule that opinion. Judge Reeve defends it, though with some qualification; he thinks, that in case of a separation of husband and wife by deed, the wife is able to contract, and is legally bound by her own acts. He does not agree with Lord Mansfield in regard to the principles, on which his opinion is founded.

The twelfth volume of the Massachusetts Reports has lately been published. This is a work of which the people of Massachusetts may justly be proud, on account of the legal learning it embodies—the encouragement given by the legislature to its publication—the accuracy and faithfulness of the reporter—and the style in which it is executed. It is said in the advertisement to the 12th vol. “perhaps a more eligible course for the future, will be to omit some of the decisions of a less important character, and to insert in these reports, the substance of the arguments at the bar. The object in making reports, is to inform the people how their laws are administered; by giving a greater importance to arguments and opinions, and to induce both judges and lawyers to investigate questions laboriously, and introduce a thorough and skillful mode of transacting business; and to settle doubtful points, and render the administration of the law uniform

and stable. We think that these purposes will be better effected by the course proposed in the advertisement. It is left to the discretion of the reporter, not only to select cases, but also the facts and arguments in each case that are worth reporting. Sometimes a lawyer will very strenuously urge a point, when the law is clearly against him, either because he mistakes the law, or because he doubts where others have long since decided. Now, though the advocate has the privilege of tiring the court with such arguments, the reporter ought not to extend this privilege to his readers. On the other hand, when a point is doubtful, and, as Sir Roger remarked, much may be said on both sides, it is desirable that the reader may have an opportunity of viewing it in all the lights in which it can be placed by the learning and ingenuity of the judges, and the counsel of either party. Questions of this sort are those, in regard to which, reports are of the greatest importance.

In the Literary Panorama for August, there are some remarks on one of our Andover pamphlets, which contain the following specimens of geographical science. "*The provinces known by the name of Massachusetts, were among the first peopled in America, and they had to boast,*" &c. The following is a note to another passage: "*By this expression, is doubtless intended New-England, or rather the middle region, between Massachusetts Proper and Connecticut, the most enlightened part by far of the United States.*" This equals the knowledge of the Editor of one of the principal London newspapers, who lately warned the English nation of "*the dangerous designs of the American government upon the Mississippi!*"

Hedge's Logick.—Professor Hedge, of Cambridge, has published a very excellent elementary treatise on Logick, which has been adopted for the purposes of recitation, and as a text-book of lectures, both at Cambridge and Bowdoin College. This work will be more particularly noticed in our next number.

A Cattle Show is to take place at Brighton, on the 8th of October, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. A ticket dinner will be provided. It may be hoped, that the publick generally, will encourage this useful festival. On the first show, the animals exhibited for prizes, cannot be expected to be so excellent, as they will certainly become hereafter, if the institution is kept up. Nothing tends more to the improvement of the breeds of all kinds of useful animals than exhibitions of this sort; and as cattle and swine form one of the great staples of the Eastern States, every thing that can tend to meliorate them is of the utmost importance.

Leipsick Fair.—The Late Leipsick Fair was attended by several Greeks from the Seven Islands and the Morea, who purchased a considerable part of an elegant impression of the principal Greek and Roman Classics, edited by Schaifer, Herman, Beck, &c.

To Correspondents.

We have received an article written in defence of Capt. Porter's Journal, against the attack made upon it in the twenty-sixth number of the Quarterly Review. The writer animadverts on the illiberality and national animosity displayed in the review of Porter's Journal, and indeed in the Quarterly Review generally. This he illustrates by a quotation from the 354th page, and by pointing out a variance between the statements of the Reviewer, and the letters of Capt. Hillyar, in regard to the conduct of Capt. Porter during the engagement between the Essex and Phœbe and Cherub. He introduces a quotation from Commodore Byron, in confirmation of what Capt. Porter says of the danger of doubling Cape Horn, in the month of February. Byron entered the Straits on the 17th of February, and thinks that his people suffered greatly, because "he passed the straits just as the sun was approaching the vernal equinox, when in that high latitude, the worst weather was to be expected."

We respect the strong American feeling, which the writer exhibits, and are obliged to him for his disposition to relieve us of part of our labours. We regret that we are prevented from inserting the article, both because we have already devoted twenty seven pages of the second number to Captain Porter's Journal, and because the character of the Quarterly Review is now well understood in this country.

A friend has made an urgent remonstrance against the article in this Journal, entitled "Books relating to America," and we notice it, because we well know that many, perhaps a large majority, may join with him in opinion. There are a few persons, however, who have expressed their satisfaction with this particular article, and read it with more pleasure than any other, which to those who cannot read it at all. may seem strange and almost incredible. We propose, however, to continue it, because it was part of our object, indeed our chief design to notice American Literature, not only that which is contemporary, but to take a retrospective glance, at its earliest specimens, most of which have now become extremely rare. In doing this, ease is not consulted, for much of this reading is extremely irksome, tedious and unprofitable. We have *bona fide*. read through every one of the books we have noticed, and sometimes after reading through a

volume, hardly find a sentence to be extracted, or a reflection excited. But even in this case, the labour is not wholly lost, since by commencing this *Catalogue raisonné*, we spare to others who are making researches into the history of their country, the disappointment of perusing a volume that is not worth the pains. The task is a humble one, but it may not be wholly without use and entertainment to those, who have a taste for such investigations.

In the brief notice in the last number, of the recent visits by some scientific men, that have been made to the mountains of New-Hampshire, etc. an error was made in supposing that the barometer used in ascertaining the height of the Monadnock was defective. Mr. J. F. Dana, who ascended that mountain, informs us, that the instrument he employed, "was the improved mountain barometer of Sir H. Englefield, corrected by the standard barometer of the University; it was compared with that barometer before we went, and after our return, and was found not to vary 500th of an inch." A particular account of this mountain will be found in the last number of the N. E. Medical Journal.

The publication of an anecdote from Grimm's Memoirs, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, occasioned an application from a friend of ours to President Adams for a statement of facts respecting it, which that venerable statesman kindly communicated. We received the papers too late for insertion in the present number, but they will make an article in our next, which will be read with interest.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We regret that some of our distant subscribers have not received the numbers of the Review, so early as they wished.—There has probably seemed to them to be more delay, than there really has been, since they may have supposed, that the numbers were published at the beginning of the months, by which they are dated, whereas, they often have not come out till the middle of the month, and sometimes later. Our friends will recollect also, that the only safe and convenient, and in some instances, the only practicable conveyance is by water, which is necessarily liable to some delay and irregularity. The numbers shall be put in the way of being transported, as soon as they are published, and our correspondents and agents are requested to give us information, if we do not choose the best mode of conveyance.